

## The Times.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For President:  
JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois.

For Vice-President:  
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER,

of Kentucky.

VIRGINIA ELECTORS.  
State-at-Large—  
T. M. SCOTT,  
of Accomac;  
J. K. EDMONDSON,  
of Rockbridge.

DISTRICTS.  
First—BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,  
of Northumberland;  
Second—R. B. TUNSTALL,  
of Norfolk city.

Third—BAHNTON H. WISE,  
of Richmond city.  
Fourth—J. J. TAYLOR,  
of Brunswick.

Fifth—JOHN A. TREDWAY,  
of Pittsylvania.  
Sixth—THOS. J. KIRKPATRICK,  
of Lynchburg.

Seventh—JOHN T. HARRIS, Jr.,  
of Harrisonburg.  
Eighth—SAMUEL G. BRENT,  
of Alexandria city.

Ninth—J. B. RICHMOND,  
of Scott.  
Tenth—JAMES BURGARDNER, Jr.,  
of Staunton.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.  
Dove Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.  
Damon Lodge, K. of P., Colman Hall.  
Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall.  
Opachito Tribe, I. O. E. M., Cersley's Hall.  
Maccatan Tribe, I. O. E. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Fraternity Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.  
Mutual Lodge, K. of H., Druid's Hall.  
Dale Lodge, K. of H., Owens' Hall.

Old Dominion Council, A. L. of H., Druid's Hall.  
Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Hall.

Tri-Union Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.  
West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Greenwood Hall.  
Company A, First Regiment, Armory.

R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.  
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.  
Virginia Lodge, Shields of Honor, Smith's Hall.

Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Laube's Hall.  
B. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.

BREAK UP, VIRGINIANS.  
State Senator James N. Stubbs said in a speech at Gloucester Courthouse on Wednesday:

"The Democracy of this district will see that William A. Jones will be returned to Congress by 500 or 600 majority."

If Mr. Stubbs meant that Mr. Jones will receive three or four thousand more votes lawfully cast than his opponent he has a perfect right to indulge himself in that sort of a harmless vagary. But it has come to be so well understood that stuffed ballot-boxes are now the reliance for elections in parts of Virginia, that the average citizen takes alarm when a statement of this sort is made and fears it is the threat of some sort of unlawful trickery.

If Mr. Jones can get four thousand more votes than his opponent, Mr. Tyler can get, why then, in Heaven's name, let him have the seat in Congress. But let Mr. Tyler receive more of the ballots of lawfully qualified voters than Mr. Jones receives, then give him the place. We think it a great misfortune to Virginia for any one of her Congressmen

to entertain the ideas about finance that Mr. Jones holds. But we had rather see the entire delegation of this State committed to free silver and to all the anarchy and Populism of the Chicago platform than to see fraud in her elections tolerated by the public sentiment of her citizens at a single one of her election precincts.

For a long time we told the people of Virginia that their elections were systematically corrupt in certain localities without gaining any attention, but the exposure we have made of the frauds perpetrated in 1894 in the election between Thorpe and McKenny, coupled with the facts that Mr. McKenny gave up his seat in Congress rather than attempt to defend them, and that Mr. Wm. A. Jones, who was one of the Congressional Committee that tried the case, was unable to say one word in defense of what had been done. These things have gone a long way, we believe, towards opening the eyes of the people of the State and making them understand that these elections really have been corrupted in certain quarters.

We now feel that we can appeal to the people of Virginia to stamp out this villainy with some hope of success. The country has agreed that force bills shall be abandoned, and that the self-respect of Virginians shall be appealed to as the agency for righting this wrong. See to it, then, that this confidence is not misplaced.

## WE CAN'T STAND THAT EULOGY.

A dispatch from Burke's station, in Fairfax county, reports P. H. McCaull, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth district, as saying in a discussion there:

"What we want is not more money, but active money. Five dollars in active circulation does more good than \$500,000 locked up in a safe. The Republican party has given this country the best monetary system in the world. Every dollar is the equal of every other dollar. I was interrupted at Culpeper by the question, 'Do you suppose there is a gold dollar in your audience?' My answer was, 'no, and why? Because under Republican administration the silver dollar was worth as much as the gold dollar.'"

We earnestly protest against Mr. McCaull's eulogy of the Republican party. It is true it has held us to the gold standard, and, in that way, it has kept us tied to the sine qua non of a sound financial system among civilized people at this day. But it has grafted other provisions upon that all-important foundation, one which offsets it good with many evils. It fastened upon the country the tyrannical provision of law which deprives the people of their local banks with which to furnish them the necessary media of exchange, and, maddened by years of distress which this piece of unnecessary tyranny has inflicted upon them, many—too many—have turned to the panacea that charlatans and demagogues have offered them in free silver. This provision of the act of Congress which deprives the people of their local banks is responsible for the danger that now confronts the country. And not only was this tyrannical measure fastened upon the people, but to it was added the Socialist's idea that the Government of the United States was to exercise a paternal superintendency over the contracts the people make, by the machinery of their national bank law with its examiners and reports to a chief delective. These two features that the Republican party has grafted upon the gold basis have brought upon us all the ills we now suffer from, or are threatened with. But Mr. McCaull was perfectly right when he said it is not more, but active money that we want. We want all abridgements of every sort upon the free circulation of money, including credits, removed. Give us a fixed and unvarying standard of value that is never under any circumstances to be tampered with, and perfect freedom in raising and passing credits, and these credits will swell at the banks to any volume whatever that the people want. Every one will then be able to borrow all the money he wants if he has good security of any kind, and no one will ever again hear of scarcity of money, though the per capita were reduced far below its present amount.

MR. C. V. MEREDITH'S RESIGNATION.  
Mr. Meredith has closely followed his resignation as president of the Powhatan Club with his resignation as City Attorney of Richmond.

The latter had not been expected, but he "preferred not to hold the office under the existing circumstances," because he believed that members of the Council had, at his recent election, voted for him who would not have done so if for him who would not have done so if they had thought he would not swallow the Chicago ticket and platform. Mr. Meredith handsomely releases these gentlemen and himself from the results of any misconception in the matter, and by this striking evidence of the depth of his convictions in the stand he has taken for sound Democracy, increases the high esteem in which he is already held by his fellow-citizens.

Such men form the very framework of any party worthy to survive. There is no clouded brain or jellyfish backbone in their composition. They have clear convictions of duty, and the courage to carry those convictions out. It remains to be seen what course the Council will pursue about this resignation, as this phenomenon with office-holders—of whom it has been said that few die and none resign—is of such rarity that we can recall no precedents for the Council's guidance.

There will be no difficulty in finding volunteers to take Mr. Meredith's place, but there will be great difficulty in finding some one to fill it.

## STILTS WON'T DO.

In the speech he made at Charleston, W. Va., on Tuesday last (and the crowd that received him there was estimated at 25,000) ex-President Harrison said:

"Every boy who ever walked on stilts knows that the two legs must be of the same length."

Mr. Harrison's metaphor suggests the free coiner's dream, but it is one of ex-Senator Ingalls' tridimensional dreams, nevertheless. A financial system cannot walk upon stilts, and for two good and sufficient reasons. The first is that a sound financial system abhors stilts and everything suggested by the word. A sound financial system is the plainest sort of matter-of-fact business, which demands as its first and essential condition that the unit of value—the dollar—shall be a fixed and unvarying quantity,

and when it has secured that everything else that it asks is that all men shall be permitted to make any contracts in regard to it that they please, but with this clear understanding—that the contract, whatever it is, must be kept just as made. That is the whole of a sound financial system, and there is no place there for stilts, or anything else that the word "stilt" suggests.

But the free coiner spurns this perfectly plain and elementary requirement of sound finance, and he insists upon mounting his financial system upon stilts, one leg of which shall be gold and the other leg of which shall be silver, though he is not really so solicitous about the gold leg after all. If that should happen to be amputated, he would resign himself to the misfortune without any great flood of tears. He imagines, however, that he wants stilts of gold and of silver.

Well, if he would pay any attention whatever to the history of the world, he would learn that it is just as impossible to have stilts of gold and of silver, except in the modified way in which we have them now, as it is for him to fly without wings.

We tried it in 1792, when we set up in the government business for ourselves, and the stilts broke down almost as soon as we got mounted on them. We started coins of both metals at the ratio of 15 to 1, but because that ratio did the gold dollar an injustice of only one and one-eighth cents, the gold dollars refused to circulate with the silver dollars, and all of them left the country as bullion. This made our money all silver money only, and it remained such until 1834. In 1834 we changed the coinage ratio of 15 to 1, but that did the silver dollar an injustice to the extent of about one and a half cents, and silver refused to circulate with gold, and our money became all gold money, and remained so (with the exception of the war-paper-money era) until we began coining silver dollars in 1853.

Now, these trifling differences drove gold away first, and then silver. Do not all of us know that with the present difference between the value of the silver dollar and the gold dollar, free coinage would drive all the gold away again, and our stilts would break down and leave us walking again upon one leg? Suppose we are upon the gold basis only now, how will we improve our situation to quit it and go upon the silver basis alone? It would still be monometallism, but with the difference that we would have greatly lowered the value of the dollar—the unit of value—and thereby we should have produced a fearful panic and a liquidation that would ruin hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who are now getting on very well.

For the life of us, we are unable to see where the advantage is going to come to us from such a change, though we see well enough the disasters that will follow.

## THE LAW OF THE LAND.

In all the abuse of Mr. Cleveland and of Mr. Carlisle for their efforts to maintain the parity of silver with gold, it is not strange that the "new light Democrats" never refer to the law of the land which fixes the policy of this Government in regard to the use of gold and silver. We publish an extract from the Sherman law (July 14, 1893) and from the law, repealing the Sherman law (November 1, 1895), from which it will be seen that the will of the people was imperatively laid down for the President and the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress itself. See what it was:

It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law—Act of Congress, July 14, 1893.

It is the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, and by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts—Act of November 1, 1895.

The "new-light Democrats" have abandoned all that and propose to have silver monometallism and no gold.

## GOLD AND THE BANKS.

The Fredericksburg Star wants to know why workmen in Richmond were recently paid off in gold, and says that—

"If a working man had at any time in the last five years taken up one of his coin treasury notes to a Richmond bank and asked for gold he would have had an 'inquisition of lunacy' ordered on him, but now he can have gold galore."

We knew, of course, that this statement was not true, but in order to strengthen its refutation we called on a Richmond bank president, a gentleman, by the way, who is well known in Fredericksburg, and he said that prior to 1893, when the silver question began to be so vigorously agitated, the banks of Richmond not only did not refuse to pay out gold to depositors, but that it was a hard matter to get a depositor to take gold, and that in all transactions between the banks themselves, gold was never taken if it could be avoided, for the reason that it was expensive to transport. This banker also said that the banks of Richmond did not really refuse to pay out gold until about the time of the Chicago Convention, and then only because the threat of free silver had tempted many people to hoard gold, a thing which the banks have invariably discouraged.

Can it be that assumption that the price of silver will rise under free coinage is based on the theory that with a limited demand the greater the supply of a given commodity the higher will be the price thereof? It cannot be overlooked that silver bullion is not like wheat or corn or other commodities that are consumed. The silver that is coined into money will not be destroyed, but will be confined to the United States and preserved practically for all time to come. With no international agreement for the use of silver money, it would seem that the time must come when there would be enough of silver dollars and that if there were a surplus the price of silver would fall. But the silver men say not. Only open the mints to the free coinage

of silver, say they, and no matter how much is offered, the demand will always equal the supply and the price will always remain at \$1.29 an ounce.

This is contrary to every principle of economics. Why did the price of silver fall during the life of the Sherman law? The forced "demand" of the government could not hold up the price.

Mr. T. W. Wood, free silver man, has been sowing the seeds of free silver in all parts of the Commonwealth in the form of a pamphlet, which he has prepared on that subject. The pamphlet contains many remarkable statements, but the most remarkable of all is this: "William J. Bryan when he retired from Congress a poor man, was offered \$10,000 per annum to represent a railway controlled by the Standard Oil Company, but refused it, deciding that he would not represent a monopoly."

That statement, as they say in newspaper circles, is an "exclusive" for Mr. Wood, or to use the more vulgar expression, "a scoop" on all his contemporaries. There is mystery here. No one knows how it happened that Mr. Bryan has concealed this great fact from all the free silver papers of the country and has confided it to Mr. Wood to be used in his pamphlet on seeds and silver.

In his late speech at Indianapolis the candidate outdid himself in abuse of the National Democratic party because of its opposition to the Chicago ticket. But suppose the Chicago Convention had declared for the gold standard, Mr. Bryan would to-day by his own confession be in revolt against that ticket, and that too, in all human probability, as the nominee of the Populist party.

Now comes the Alexandria Gazette with the assertion that the "rise in the price of wheat is due to the increased demand for that article, and to the confident belief in the resumption of silver coinage." If the latter clause of our contemporary's conclusion is right, why in the world is it that the price of silver bullion has not increased?

The Atlanta Journal cannot forget its old-time habit of belaboring free coinage. It cites what the Hon. Andrew D. White has recently said of Bismarck's aid in the demonetization of silver, and says that "the great German's zeal for silver does not appear to have been born until after he went out of office."

A contemporary remarks that the great trouble with Tom Watson is Tom Watson. Wrong! The great trouble with Tom Watson is Arthur Sewall.

## CAMPAIGN COMMENT.

Vice-President Stevenson seems to be fond of standing on unsafe platforms—Rock Island Union.

Bryan has his hair cut the other day, but, if one may judge from his language, his wisdom teeth are still uncut—Rock Island Post.

Alger has not been very quick to answer questions during this campaign, and now the representatives of seven different trades have put to him a series of questions in relation to convict labor. He will hurry get these answered before election-day—Champlain Gazette.

Capital needs labor to make it profitable, and labor needs capital to give it employment. The better money a country has the better for labor, and the more prosperous labor is the better for moneyed men—Indianapolis Journal.

"The money question," says Candidate Bryan "is a simple question." And that is true. Even an uneducated voter can understand that a 50-cent dollar is not an honest dollar—Kansas City Journal.

The success of the Populist movement to cut down the value of a dollar to the bullion value of the silver contained therein would cost more than the late civil war. The depreciation of one-half in accumulated savings would be such a supreme stroke of misfortune that no living man could hope to witness a full recovery therefrom—Philadelphia Record.

## DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

List of Appointments of the National Democratic Committee.

Headquarters,  
National Democratic Party,  
Rooms over 211 east Main street,  
Richmond, Va.

The following times and places have been arranged for public speaking:

EX-GOV. WM. E. CAMERON,  
Radford, Monday (night), 12th October.  
Arlington, Wednesday (night), 14th October.

Bristol, Friday (night), 16th October.  
Suffolk, Tuesday (night), 20th October.  
Hampton, Thursday (night), 23d October.

E. P. COX,  
Emmons, Friday (night), 9th October.  
Glenmore, Saturday (day), 10th October.

Louis, Monday (day), 12th October.  
D. PRESTON PARR,  
Harrisonburg, Friday, 9th October.

Buckingham C. H., Monday (day), 12th October.  
Fauquier, Tuesday (night), 13th October.  
Marion, Wednesday (night), 15th October.

Wytheville, Thursday (night), 16th October.  
JAMES BURGARDNER, JR.,  
Staunton, Monday (day), 20th October.  
SAMUEL G. BRENT,  
Fairfax Courthouse, Monday (day) 19th October.

HON. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,  
Union Village, Lancaster county, Saturday (night) 19th October.  
Kinsale, Westmoreland county, Thursday (night) 20th October.

RICHARD E. TUNSTALL,  
Suffolk, Monday (day), 12th October.  
BARTON M. WISE,  
Chesterfield, Monday (day), 12th October.

JONES PRECINCT, Henric county, Wednesday (night), 14th October.  
Hanover, Wednesday (day), 21st October.  
King William, Tuesday (day), 25th October.

JUDGE JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,  
Mathews C. H., Monday (day), 12th October.  
THOMAS L. WATERS,  
Fairfax C. H., Monday (day), 19th October.

Rapahan, Saturday (day), 19th October.  
E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS,  
Edmond, Friday (night), 9th October.  
Glenmore, Saturday (day), 10th October.

Buckingham C. H., Monday (day), 12th October.  
Clayville, Saturday (night), 17th October.  
J. C. SENER,  
Glenmore, Saturday (day), 10th October.

Buckingham C. H., Monday (day), 12th October.  
Spencer's Store, Tuesday (day), 13th October.  
Curtisville, Wednesday (day), 14th October.  
White Hall, Thursday (night), 15th October.

Lawford's, Friday (day), 18th October.  
Curtisville, Friday (night), 19th October.  
West Point, Saturday (night), 17th October.  
Courtland, Monday (day), 19th October.

JOHN HUNTER, JR.,  
Louisa Courthouse, Monday (day), 12th October.  
Danville, Thursday (night), 23d October.  
R. C. SAUNDERS,  
Evinston, Saturday (day), 21st October.

J. D. SMITH,  
Christiansburg, Tuesday (day), 25th October.  
LEIGH R. PAGE,  
Bowling Green, Monday (day), 12th October.

FRED. J. HARRIS,  
Montreal, Saturday (day), 15th October.  
J. H. CROSER,  
Bath, Tuesday (day), 12th October.

ARTHUR S. SEAR,  
Hampton, Monday (night), 12th October.  
Suffolk, Monday (day), 12th October.  
Fox Hill, Monday (night), 20th October.

HUGH A. WHITE,  
Botetourt, Monday (day), 12th October.  
J. B. RICHMOND,  
Coeburn, Wise county, Saturday (day), 10th October.

Clintwood, Dickenson county, Tuesday, 13th October.  
Stratton, Dickenson county, Thursday, 15th October.  
Brick Church, Scott county, Saturday (day), 17th October.  
S. V. SOUTHALE,  
Norfolk, Thursday (night), 22d October.

Hampton, Saturday (night), 23d October.  
T. M. SCOTT,  
Newport News, Saturday (night), 10th October.  
Hampton, Monday (night) 12th October.  
Courtland, Monday (day), 13th October.

Suffolk, Wednesday (night), 21st October.  
COLA A. FULKERSON,  
Gate City, Monday (day), 12th October.  
Jonesville, Monday (day), 19th October.  
JOHN H. WRIGHT,  
Norwich, Friday (night), 10th October.

WILLIAM A. TOWNES,  
Glenmore, Saturday (day) 10th October.  
WYNDHAM R. MEREDITH,  
Glenmore, Saturday (day), 10th October.  
Bowling Green, Monday (day), 12th October.  
Fredericksburg, Thursday (night), 15th October.

Radford, Saturday (day), 17th October.  
Danville, Thursday (night), 23d October.  
HENRY E. DAVIS,  
Alexandria, Tuesday (night), 20th October.  
JOSEPH BRYAN,  
Fredericksburg, Thursday (night), 15th October.

J. SAMUEL HARNBERGER,  
Woodstock, Monday (day), 12th October.  
JOHN T. HARRIS, JR.,  
Woodstock, Monday (day), 12th October.  
GEN. T. M. LOGAN, Chairman,  
Harvey L. Wilken, Secretary.

SOUND-MONEY ADVOCATES.  
Appointments for Speaking by the Richmond League.  
Headquarters Sound Money League,  
Richmond, Va.  
The following appointments for public speaking have been made:  
M. E. INGALLS,  
Lynchburg, Monday (night), October 20th.  
Danville, Tuesday (night), October 27th.  
Newport News, Saturday (night), October 31st.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sound-Money League of Richmond, and the Sound-Money League of each of the places designated above.  
P. T. GLASGOW, President.  
JOHN R. WEST, Secretary.

## A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth, and, mixing with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach. They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of to-day is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the State of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package. Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Horse Show, New York, Nov. 9th to 14th.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's personally conducted excursion to New York to the great "Horse Show" will leave Richmond Saturday, November 7th. Don't forget the date, and save your money for the trip.

CASTORIA.  
The famous  
Beecham's  
is on every  
whistle.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

CASTORIA.  
The famous  
Beecham's  
is on every  
whistle.

The offices of the Keeley Institute of Virginia are now located in Richmond at 618 east Franklin street, for the cure of liquor and drug addictions and neurasthenia. Write for circular. Correspondence confidential. Address the Keeley Institute, Box 555, Richmond, Va.

CASTORIA.  
The famous  
Beecham's  
is on every  
whistle.

THE X

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Charmingly handsome SILKS

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